UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/703,388	10/31/2000	Douglas W. Arens	10002571-1	2871

22879 7590 11/28/2005		EXAMINER
HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY		TRAN, PHILIP B
P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD		
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400	2155	

DATE MAILED: 11/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/703,388	ARENS, DOUGLAS W.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Philip B. Tran	2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>29 August 2005</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,8-19 and 21-25* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-4, 8-19 and 21-25* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

Response to Amendment

Notice to Applicant

1.   This communication is in response to the Amendment filed 29 August 2005.

Claims 1, 9 and 24-25 have been amended. Claims 5-7 and 20 have been previously

canceled. Therefore, claims 1-4, 8-19 and 21-25 are pending for further examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3.   Claims 2-4, 8 and 24 recite the terms "first device" and "second device". There

are insufficient antecedent basis for these terms in the claims. Appropriate corrections

are required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5.   Claim 1-4, 8-12, 14-17, 19 and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Li et al (Hereafter, Li), U.S. Pat. No. 6,012,088.

Regarding claim 1, Li teaches a network configuration (= configuring a computing

system for communication with a communications network) [see Abstract and Col. 1,

Lines 14-17] comprising:

an unconfigured device which is connected to the network (= internet access

device (100) connects to the Internet) [see Abstract and Col. 9, Lines 13-17] and which

comprises one or more server, hub, router, client and/or switch (= a not yet configured

internet access device) [see Abstract and Col. 9, Lines 20-24]; and

a configured device which is connected to the network and which comprises a

server, hub, router, client and/or switch (= a configuration server (410) connects to the

internet) [see Abstract and Figs. 8 & 9], wherein the configured device sends over the

network at least a portion of its configuration information, wherein a portion of said

configuration information sent by said configured device is used by any one of said

unconfigured device to create its own configuration information (= downloading a unique

configuration record from the configuration server (410) and then the internet access

device (100) configuring itself for communication with the internet using the

configuration record) [see Abstract and Col. 12, Lines 43-48], including its own unique

identification address (= the configuration record contains information such as address)
[see Col. 14, Lines 53-65].

Though Li does disclose the Internet access device is connected to a plurality of
devices such as end users (92) and other devices (98) and more than one servers [see
Figs. 4 & 9 and Col. 2, Lines 40-66 and Col. 6, Lines 35-63], Li does not explicitly teach
a plurality of unconfigured devices and a plurality of configured devices as claimed.
However, it would have been obvious a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of
the invention was made to implement a plurality of unconfigured devices and a plurality
of configured devices connected to the network incorporate with the system of Li
because doing so would make the system more efficient and dynamically configuring
devices in the network in a more faster fashion by using a plurality of configuration
servers and routers, *since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential
working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art.* **St. Regis Paper Co. v.
Bemis Co.,** **193 USPQ 8**. Duplicate parts for multiple effects are generally not given
patentable weight or would have been obvious improvements.

Regarding claim 2, Li further teaches said first device modifies the configuration
information of said second device received from said second device to create said
configuration information for itself (= downloading a unique configuration record from the
configuration server (410) and then the internet access device (100) configuring itself for
communication with the internet using the configuration record [see Abstract and Col.

12, Lines 43-48] and displaying and error message or terminating the call procedure

[see Col. 12, Lines 62-65 and Col. 13, Lines 50-59] which will change the configuration).

Regarding claim 3, Li further teaches said first device is capable of sending a

request for configuration information over the network (= the internet access device

(100) requests a unique configuration record) [see Col. 12, Lines 43-48 and Col. 22,

Lines 60-63].

Regarding claim 4, Li further teaches said second device sends said

configuration information in response to the request for configuration information from

said first device (= downloading configuration record from the configuration server (410)

to the internet access device (100)) [see Col. 12, lines 43-48 and Col. 22, Lines 64-65].

Regarding claim 8, Li further the configuration information created for said first

device is created by said first device modifying the portion of said configuration

information of said second device (= downloading a unique configuration record from

the configuration server (410) and then the internet access device (100) configuring

itself for communication with the internet using the configuration record [see Abstract

and Col. 12, Lines 43-48] and displaying and error message or terminating the call

procedure [see Col. 12, Lines 62-65 and Col. 13, Lines 50-59] which will change the

configuration).

Regarding claim 9, Li teaches a computer-implemented method of transferring

network information, including configuration information, between a first unconfigured

device and a second configured device connected to the network (= configuring a

computing system for communication with a communications network including

downloading configuration information from a configuration server to an Internet access

device) [see Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 14-17] wherein the first and second device

comprises a server, hub, router, client and/or switch, comprising the steps of:

sending from the second device that is connected to and configured for the

network at least a portion of its configuration information on to the network (= a

configuration server (410) connects to the internet [see Abstract and Figs. 8 & 9] and

downloading a unique configuration record from the configuration server (410) to the

internet access device) [see Col. 12, Lines 43-48]; and

the first device receiving the at least a portion of its configuration information and

using a portion of the configuration information other than IP address information sent

from the second device to create its own configuration information (= the internet access

device (100) configuring itself for communication with the internet using the

configuration record) [see Abstract and Col. 12, Lines 43-48], including a unique IP

address (= the configuration record contains information such as IP address) [see Col.

14, Lines 53-65].

Though Li does disclose the Internet access device is connected to a plurality of

devices such as end users (92) and other devices (98) and more than one servers [see

Figs. 4 & 9 and Col. 2, Lines 40-66 and Col. 6, Lines 35-63], Li does not explicitly teach

a plurality of unconfigured devices and a plurality of configured devices as claimed.

However, it would have been obvious a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to implement a plurality of unconfigured devices and a plurality

of configured devices connected to the network incorporate with the system of Li

because doing so would make the system more efficient and dynamically configuring

devices in the network in a more faster fashion by using a plurality of configuration

servers and routers, *since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential*

working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. ***St. Regis Paper Co. v.***

Bemis Co., **193 USPQ 8**. Duplicate parts for multiple effects are generally not given

patentable weight or would have been obvious improvements.

Regarding claim 10, Li teaches the step of sending from the first device a request

on the network for configuration information (= the internet access device (100) requests

a unique configuration record) [see Col. 12, Lines 43-48 and Col. 22, Lines 60-63].

Regarding claim 11, Li further teaches the second device responds to the

request from the first device for configuration information with at least a portion of its

configuration information (= downloading configuration record from the configuration

server (410) to the internet access device (100)) [see Col. 12, lines 43-48 and Col. 22,

Lines 64-65].

Regarding claim 12, Li further teaches the step of determining whether to accept

the at least a portion of the configuration information from the second device (=

determining whether to download configuration record from the configuration server if

the configuration record exists) [see Fig. 11B].

Regarding claim 14, Li further teaches generating a subnet mask from the at

least a portion of configuration information of the second device (= configuration record

includes configuration information related to IP network such as IP network address and

an IP network mask) [see Col. 15, Lines 55-58].

Regarding claim 15, Li further teaches after the first device is configured, the

second device can respond to the first device with network information other than

configuration information (= once configured, the internet access device acts as a

router, communicating with the internet using a static IP address and a range of IP

addresses for other devices on a network [see Col. 3, Lines 57-61] and the mail, web,

time and other additional server are enabled with confirmation [see Col. 16, 57-59].

Regarding claim 16, Li further teaches the second device responds both with at

least a portion of its configuration information and other network information (=

downloading configuration record from the configuration server (410) to the internet

access device (100) [see Col. 12, Lines 43-48 and Col. 22, Lines 64-65] wherein the

configuration record contains information such as IP addresses and other network

information [see Col. 14, Lines 53-65]).

Regarding claim 17, Li further teaches the step of the second device responding

with the network information other than configuration information (= downloading

configuration record from the configuration server (410) to the internet access device

(100) [see Col. 12, Lines 43-48 and Col. 22, Lines 64-65] wherein the configuration

record contains information such as IP addresses and other network information [see

Col. 14, Lines 53-65]).

Regarding claim 19, Li further teaches communicating with the second device or

other devices on the network that the first device that was previously unconfigured is

now configured and available for use (= a not yet configured internet access

device(100) [see Abstract and Col. 9, Lines 20-24] connects to the internet [see

Abstract and Col. 9, Lines 13-17] and downloads a unique configuration record from the

configuration server (410) and then the internet access device (100) configures itself for

communication with the internet using the configuration record [see Abstract and Col.

12, Lines 43-48]).

Regarding claim 24, Li teaches a network configuration (= configuring a

computing system for communication with a communications network) [see Abstract

and Col. 1, Lines 14-17] comprising:

an unconfigured device (= a not yet configured internet access device) [see Abstract and Col. 9, Lines 20-24] connected to the network (= internet access device (100) connects to the internet) [see Abstract and Col. 9, Lines 13-17], said unconfigured device being capable of sending over the network a request for configuration information as a result of being connected to the network (= the internet access device is able to automatically locate a configuration server and request a unique configuration record) [see Col. 12, Lines 43-48]; and

a configured device connected to the network (= a configuration server (410) connects to the internet) [see Abstract and Figs. 8 & 9], wherein responsive to the request for configuration information from said unconfigured device, said configured device responds with at least a portion of its configuration information, wherein a portion of the configuration information of said configured device which comprises information other than an IP address is used by said requesting unconfigured device to create its configuration information (= downloading a unique configuration record from the configuration server (410) and then the internet access device (100) configuring itself for communication with the internet using the configuration record) [see Abstract and Col. 12, Lines 43-48] including a unique IP address (= the configuration record contains information such as IP address) [see Col. 14, Lines 53-65];

wherein said first and second devices comprise server, hubs, routers, clients and/or switches [see Figs. 4 & 6 & 9 and Col. 4, Lines 45-65 and Col. 6, Lines 35-63].

Though Li does disclose the Internet access device is connected to a plurality of devices such as end users (92) and other devices (98) and more than one servers [see

Figs. 4 & 9 and Col. 2, Lines 40-66 and Col. 6, Lines 35-63], Li does not explicitly teach

a plurality of unconfigured devices and a plurality of configured devices as claimed.

However, it would have been obvious a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to implement a plurality of unconfigured devices and a plurality

of configured devices connected to the network incorporate with the system of Li

because doing so would make the system more efficient and dynamically configuring

devices in the network in a more faster fashion by using a plurality of configuration

servers and routers, *since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential*

working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. **St. Regis Paper Co. v.**

Bemis Co., **193 USPQ 8**. Duplicate parts for multiple effects are generally not given

patentable weight or would have been obvious improvements.

Regarding claim 25, Li teaches a computer-implemented method of transferring

network information, including configuration information, between an unconfigured and

a configured devices connected to the network (= configuring a computing system for

communication with a communications network including downloading configuration

information from a configuration server to an Internet access device) [see Abstract and

Col. 1, Lines 14-17], including the steps of:

the unconfigured device (= a not yet configured internet access device) [see

Abstract and Col. 9, Lines 20-24] sending a request on the network for configuration

information (= the internet access device is able to automatically locate a configuration

server and request a unique configuration record) [see Col. 12, Lines 43-48];

wherein a configured device (= a configuration server (410) connects to the

internet) [see Abstract and Figs. 8 & 9] responds to the request with at least a portion of

its configuration information and wherein the requesting unconfigured device using a

portion of the configuration information of the configured device other than IP address

information, creates it own configuration information (= downloading a unique

configuration record from the configuration server (410) and then the internet access

device (100) configuring itself for communication with the internet using the

configuration record) [see Abstract and Col. 12, Lines 43-48], including a unique IP

address (= the configuration record contains information such as IP address) [see Col.

14, Lines 53-65].

Though Li does disclose the Internet access device is connected to a plurality of

devices such as end users (92) and other devices (98) and more than one servers [see

Figs. 4 & 9 and Col. 2, Lines 40-66 and Col. 6, Lines 35-63], Li does not explicitly teach

a plurality of unconfigured devices and a plurality of configured devices as claimed.

However, it would have been obvious a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to implement a plurality of unconfigured devices and a plurality

of configured devices connected to the network incorporate with the system of Li

because doing so would make the system more efficient and dynamically configuring

devices in the network in a more faster fashion by using a plurality of configuration

servers and routers, *since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential*

working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. **St. Regis Paper Co. v.**

Bemis Co., **193 USPQ 8**. Duplicate parts for multiple effects are generally not given

patentable weight or would have been obvious improvements.

6.   Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al

(Hereafter, Li), U.S. Pat. No. 6,012,088 in view of Pham et al (Hereafter, Pham), U.S.

Pat. No. 6,629,145.

Regarding claim 13, Li does not explicitly the step of determining whether

configuration address information was received from a compatible device. However,

Pham, in the same field of configuring network devices endeavor, discloses verifying if

the IP address provided by the server (DHCP server) is compatible with the connected

network [see Col. 2, Lines 33-39]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of verifying if

the IP address provided by the server is compatible, disclosed by Pham, into the

teaching of configuring network devices as disclosed by Li, in order to enable

communications among different devices in the network computer system [see Col. 2,

Lines 33-39].

7.   Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al

(Hereafter, Li), U.S. Pat. No. 6,012,088 in view of Schmuelling et al (Hereafter,

Schmuelling), U.S. Pat. No. 6,603,758.

Regarding claim 18, Li does not explicitly teach the other network information is

SYSLOG information. However, Schmuelling, in the same field of internet access

configuration, discloses SYSLOG system for logging informational or error messages

[see Schmuelling, Col. 6, Lines 8-14]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the implementation of

SYSLOG system, disclosed by Li, into the system of configuring and assigning IP

address as disclosed by Li, in order to efficiently monitor and report error messages.

8.   Claims 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li

et al (Hereafter, Li), U.S. Pat. No. 6,012,088 in view of Alkhatib et al (Hereafter,

Alkhatib), U.S. Pat. No. 6,532,217.

Regarding claim 21, Li does not explicitly teach the step of confirming that the IP

address created for the first device is not currently in use. However, Alkhatib, in the

same field of configuring network address endeavor, discloses determining if the

address has not already been taken [see Alkhatib, Fig. 3A and Col. 9, Lines 39-47]. It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

was made to incorporate the teachings of verifying IP address, disclosed by Alkhatib,

into the system of configuring and assigning IP address as disclosed by Li, in order to

avoid the conflict of duplicated IP addresses in the network.

Regarding claim 22, Li does not explicitly teach the step of creating information

for the first device includes the step of combining a portion of a configuration address

information from the second device with an IP address of the first device. However,

Alkhatib, in the same field of configuring network address endeavor, discloses the

chosen unique host number is combined with the subnet number to form the new

node's network address [see Alkhatib, Abstract]. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teaching

of combining the chosen unique host number with the subnet number, disclosed by

Alkhatib, into the system of configuring and assigning IP address as disclosed by Li, in

order to efficiently reconfigure the IP address and form a new IP address for the

unconfigured internet access device when the device just connects to the network.

9.   Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al

(Hereafter, Li), U.S. Pat. No. 6,012,088 in view of Ford et al (Hereafter, Ford), U.S. Pat.

No. 6,687,755.

Regarding claim 23, Li does not explicitly teach the IP address of the first device

is generated using a hash algorithm. However, Ford, in the same field of configuring

and assigning IP address endeavor, discloses the use of deterministic hashing

algorithm to generate IP address [see Ford, Col. 8, Line 54 to Col. 9, Line 50]. It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was

made to incorporate the implementation of generating IP address using a deterministic

hashing algorithm, disclosed by Ford, into the system of configuring and assigning IP

address as disclosed by Li, in order to result in less usage conflicts for generating IP

addresses [see Ford, Col. 9, Lines 1-4] because using a deterministic hashing algorithm

would have enabled the generation of random IP addresses.

Response to Arguments

10.   Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive because of the following reasons:

Applicant argued that cited reference (Li) does not anticipate, teach or suggest amended claim 1 because Li does not have "a plurality of unconfigured devices connected to the network and a plurality of configured devices connected to the network..."

In response to applicant's argument, there is no requirement that either a first device (= unconfigured device) or a second device (= configured device) has to be a variety of different kinds of devices. In fact, a first device or a second device can be one of the devices. In another word, a first device or a second device can be **a server, hub, router, client and/or switch** as claimed. For example, Li discloses a first device as a not yet configured Internet access device [see Abstract and Col. 9, Lines 20-24] wherein the Internet access device (100) connects to the Internet [see Abstract and Col. 9, Lines 13-17] and a second device as a configuration server (410) wherein the configuration server connects to the Internet [see Abstract and Figs. 8 & 9]. Therefore, a first and second devices (unconfigured and configured devices) **are not required to be many types of devices other than a server or a host**.

Morover, though Li does disclose the Internet access device is connected to a plurality of devices such as end users (92) and other devices (98) and more than one servers [see Figs. 4 & 6 & 9 and Col. 2, Lines 40-66 and Col. 6, Lines 35-63], Li does not explicitly teach a plurality of unconfigured devices and a plurality of configured

devices as claimed. However, it would have been obvious a person of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of the invention was made to implement a plurality of unconfigured

devices and a plurality of configured devices connected to the network incorporate with

the system of Li because doing so would make the system more efficient and

dynamically configuring devices in the network in a more faster fashion by using a

plurality of configuration servers and routers, *since it has been held that mere*

duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art.

St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co., **193 USPQ 8**. Duplicate parts for multiple effects

are generally not given patentable weight or would have been obvious improvements.

Applicant also argued that the unconfigured device in Li never creates its own

configuration information including its own unique identification address.

In response to applicant's argument, Li discloses downloading a unique

configuration record from the configuration server (410) and then the Internet access

device (100) configuring itself for communication with the Internet using the

configuration record [see Abstract and Col. 12, Lines 43-48]. Furthermore, Li discloses

the configuration record includes its own unique identification address, for example, the

configuration record contains information such as address [see Col. 14, Lines 53-65].

In summary, Li is still a proper reference with all limitations of the claim are found

in the reference, or "fully met" by it. As a result, cited prior art does disclose a system

and method as broadly claimed by the applicant. Therefore, the examiner asserts that

cited prior art teaches or suggests the subject matter recited in independent claims.

Dependent claims are also rejected at least by virtue of dependency on independent

claims and by other reasons shown above. Accordingly, rejections to claims 1-4, 8-19

and 21-25 are respectfully maintained.

Conclusion

11.   THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CAR 1.136(a).

**A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY TO THIS FINAL ACTION
IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS ACTION.
IN THE EVENT A FIRST REPLY IS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE MAILING
DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION AND THE ADVISORY ACTION IS NOT MAILED
UNTIL AFTER THE END OF THE THREE-MONTH SHORTENED STATUTORY
PERIOD, THEN THE SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WILL EXPIRE ON THE
DATE THE ADVISORY ACTION IS MAILED, AND ANY EXTENSION FEE
PURSUANT TO 37 CAR 1.136(A) WILL BE CALCULATED FROM THE MAILING
DATE OF THE ADVISORY ACTION. IN NO EVENT, HOWEVER, WILL THE
STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY EXPIRE LATER THAN SIX MONTHS FROM THE
MAILING DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION.**

12.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Philip Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-3991.

The Group fax phone number is (571) 273-8300. If attempts to reach the examiner by

telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar, can be reached on

(571) 272-4006.

13.   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Philip Tran

Philip B. Tran
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2155
Nov 18, 2005